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OVERCAST.
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March 21, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 63 2 p.m. 64
Humidity 98

March 21, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 63 2 p.m. 67
Humidity 81

7897 日九初月二

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1918.

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THE PLAGUE IN NORTH CHINA.

Shanghai Taking Precautions.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Shanghai, March 21.
Railway, steamship and Municipal officials have met to consider the closing of all traffic from Nanking, in order to prevent the spread of plague from that city.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

An American Investigating Mission.

London, March 20.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that an American Mission is going to Siberia to investigate the reports of the arming of prisoners of war.

An Agreement with China.

London, March 20.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that it is officially announced that the Soviet authorities in Siberia have concluded an agreement with the Chinese Government, regulating frontier questions.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Germans Expected in Petrograd.

London, March 20.
The Daily Chronicle representative at Petrograd states:—The Germans are expected here in two or three days. It is reported that a German Control Commission will sit here.

To Oppose the Germans.

London, March 20.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Left Social Revolutionaries who are quitting the Government are proceeding to the south to organize detachments against the Germans. The Russians in the Pekoff sector have retired seven miles. Swedish troops in the Aland Islands have been withdrawn. The total Russian war bill amounts to \$5,080,000,000.

Operations Still Continuing.

London, March 20.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that, despite the Peace Treaty, enemy operations are continuing. It is suspected that the intention is to outflank Moscow. M. Trotsky has arrived at Moscow.

Peace Not Recognised.

London, March 20.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Austro-Germans have occupied Soany, five hours from Kharkoff. The enemy is also moving in the vicinity of Dno, on the Petrograd-Moscow Railway. These facts are arousing serious suspicion. The Austro-Germans, despite the Peace Treaty, are planning the outflanking of Moscow. This explains the arrival of M. Trotsky at Moscow. He has submitted a Bill for the defence of the country. If the enemy's operations continue, the Government will probably be transferred to Saratoff or Nijainovgorod.

The Patriarch of the Russian Church announces that the Church cannot support a peace which threatens to dismember and enslave the country.

The Three Commissaries who were entrusted with the reorganization of the Navy have been mysteriously murdered.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

The Postal Strike Settled.

London, March 20.
Reuter's correspondent at Madrid says the postal strike has been settled, the Government conceding all the demands, including an increase of salaries and the removal of military control.

The Cabinet Resigns.

Later.
Reuter's correspondent at Madrid says that the Cabinet has resigned, following the resignation of the War Minister, Signor Hacienda.

SUBMARINED SHIPS.

A Year's Figures Published.

London, March 20.
The Daily Mail's Paris correspondent states that the following figures have been published of ships sunk by German submarines in 1917:—

For the quarter January to March.—Torpedoed, 203; sunk by gunfire, 579.

For the quarter April to June.—Torpedoed, 426; sunk by gunfire, 674.

For the quarter July to August.—Torpedoed, 339; sunk by gunfire, 292.

For the quarter September to December.—Torpedoed, 311; sunk by gunfire, 114.

This makes a total of 2,938.

The Daily Mail, commenting on the figures, says that even if the British sinkings last year averaged twenty weekly, that would be 1,040 lost; hence the figures may relate to all Allied and neutral ships, including fishing boats.

THE MACEDONIAN CAMPAIGN.

London, March 20.

A Salonica official message states:—Our aeroplanes bombed Angista and Porna stations, derailing and bombing a train near the latter. They also machine-gunned a Bulgarian Company at Stres and brought down a hostile machine.

A SWEDISH-ALLIED AGREEMENT.

London, March 20.

Reuter learns that a Swedish-Allied agreement is pending, assuring Sweden of supplies of wheat, maize and oats.

WOMEN SOLICITORS.

London, March 20.

The House of Lords has passed the Third Reading of a Bill enabling women to become solicitors, by 47 votes to 19.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ENTENTE AND HOLLAND.

Conditions Unlikely to be Accepted.

London, March 20.

Reuter's correspondent the Hague says it is understood that the Entente is unlikely to accept the conditions laid down by the Dutch Foreign Minister (cabled on the 18th inst.), except a possible concession not insisting that the vessels which are taken over be armed.

More German Threats.

London, March 20.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the German threats, if Holland acquiesces in the shipping arrangement, are becoming more menacing.

The Tages Zeitung says that Germany, in her vital interests, will draw the necessary conclusion from such a violation of neutrality.

A LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Lord Lansdowne Outlines his Views.

London, March 19.

In the House of Lords, Lord Parmoor moved a resolution approving of the principle of a League of Nations. Lord Lansdowne, supporting, urged that foreign affairs should be brought under direct Parliamentary control.

Lord Lansdowne said that a League of Nations, in the first place, must be open to all nations. In the second place, there must be armed sufficient Powers to secure unquestioning obedience. He believed the omens at present were favourable to the creation of a League. The most hopeful sign was the United States' approval, because her weapon of economic pressure was unrivalled in the whole world. Lord Lansdowne concurred with President Wilson's warning that the League may be compelled not to admit Germany to free economic intercourse after the war. Anyway, nobody proposed to admit Germany to a League merely upon a German pledge and a German signature. The essence of the proposal was that the nations admitted partnership would partially relinquish sovereign rights by undertaking to conform to the International Code laid down by the League. He desired the inclusion of the Central Powers because Germany had hitherto always been the great anarchist of Europe and because her inclusion would do more to wipe out Prussian militarism than anything else. Nevertheless, a League of Nations was no substitute for a satisfactory territorial settlement. The latter must precede the establishment of a League, after which disarmament would follow automatically. He concluded by eloquently pleading for the League as the only means of saving their children and grandchildren from a recurrence of the present troubles and quoted the case of Prussia after Jena as compared to her position in 1914, the moral of which was that peace was not recoverable by successful war operations.

The debate was adjourned.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Belgians Recapture Trench Elements.

London, March 19.

A Belgian communique states:—All the advanced trench elements which the Germans penetrated yesterday in the region of Nieuport have been recovered. Enemy attempts to capture advanced posts at Beverdyk were repulsed. Numerous enemy dead were found in the re-occupied trenches.

Artillery Liveliness.

London, March 19.

A French communique states:—There are lively artillery actions on the right bank of the Meuse, between Bares and Badon-Villers in Lothrine and at some points in Upper Alsace.

More Bomb-dropping.

London, March 19.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—We drove off raiders north-east of Arras. Enemy artillery is active at Ypres, Cambrai, Vermelles, and the Lebassee Canal. At Arras, we dropped nine tons of bombs on billets and dumps, on Besigny railway station and on two aerodromes. The air fighting is very intense between large formations. We brought down nineteen and drove down nine enemy machines and twelve of ours are missing. Our night fliers dropped six hundred bombs on two aerodromes used by enemy night fliers. We also bombed dumps and billets. All our machines returned.

Portuguese Repulse Raids.

London, March 20.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—The Portuguese repulsed raids in the neighbourhood of Fouquiert. There is reciprocal artillery firing in the Passchendaele sector.

U. S. War Secretary in Battle Zone.

London, March 20.

Reuter's correspondent with the American Army in France says that Mr. Baker, Secretary of War, on Tuesday visited the front line trenches. He remained ninety minutes under brisk enemy shell-fire before returning to Headquarters. A German four-inch shell burst within forty yards, but did not damage the car or the occupants.

The Enemy Lylog Low.

London, March 20.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters states that very wet weather is restricting operations. It favours surprise tactics, but the enemy does not show any signs of emerging.

"DIRTY WARFARE"

Germans' New Use of Aeroplanes.

London, March 20.

Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters states that a German aircraft has been dropping rubber balls, eighteen inches in diameter, filled with liquid mustard and gas, over the American sector to the north-west of Toul. So far as is known, this is the first time aeroplanes have been employed in such an operation. Luckily, the action has so far been without result. The Americans are furious at this "dirty warfare."

THE RUMANIAN MINISTRY.

London, March 20.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Bala, a message from Jassy, via Vienna, states that the Marghiloman Ministry consists exclusively of partisans of the Central Powers.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH AIR RAIDS IN GERMANY.

London, March 19.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson announced that British aeroplanes raided Mannheim on March 18 and dropped over a ton of bombs, with excellent results. Hits were obtained on the Badische Soda Fabrik. An enemy formation attacked the British squadron and two enemy machines were driven down. The remainder were driven off. All our machines returned safely.

Mr. Macpherson stated that since October we had made thirty-eight effective air raids on Germany under the most difficult conditions. We had dropped forty-eight tons of bombs and lost only ten machines in 250 flights (cheers). The number of raids and the amount of explosives dropped had steadily increased whilst the increased distance to which the raids were carried into Germany was most satisfactory. The majority of the raids were carried out in broad daylight. The bursting bombs were photographed completely confirming the reports of their effectiveness. Attacks were concentrated on military and important objects, strikingly contrasting with the enemy's promiscuous methods. Our night raiders flew down and fired at searchlights, trains and railway stations. The enemy's anti-aircraft defences had steadily increased and the enemy aeroplanes were defeated with loss whenever they attempted to intervene. Our airman occasionally attacked enemy aeroplanes preparing to raid in France. In the Mannheim raid eight direct hits were obtained on the Badische Soda Fabrik, causing an abnormally large column of smoke to ascend; also two bursts were seen at the docks and one on another large factory.

The "Times" correspondent at the Hague states that a neutral who has returned from Germany gives vivid accounts of the panic in Rhineland in the air raid of July 13. All the factories were stopped for hours. Fifty were killed at Coblenz. Very heavy material damage was done and there were many fires.

COUNT HERTLING ON PEACE PROSPECTS.

Copenhagen, March 19.

Count Hertling, speaking in the Reichstag, made a vitriolic attack on the Allies, to whom, he stated, hypocrisy has become second nature. Their untruthfulness was aggravated by their brutality towards a neutral country. The Russian treaty did not contain conditions disgraceful to Russia, which herself had permitted her provinces to break away. He mentioned that Estonia and Livonia were east of the frontier fixed by the Brest-Litovsk treaty; "but we hope to have close friendly relations with these countries." He declared that Germany's enemies had not yet shown the least inclination to finish the terrible war; hence the responsibility for further bloodshed was on their heads. (Loud cheers except from the Left.)

He affirmed that "it was necessary to police Estonia and Livonia until internal security was guaranteed. The destiny of Courland, which had old cultural relations with Germany, would be reserved till the conditions there were consolidated. As regards Lithuania he referred to the resolution of the Lithuanian National Council for close union with Germany and fore-shadowed ultimately an "independent" Lithuania. The independence of Poland was proclaimed by the two emperors in 1916; hence further shaping of that State was only possible by negotiations between Austro-Germany on the one hand and Poland on the other. Speaking generally of Russia Count Hertling said Germany did not contemplate opposing the "justified wishes" of liberated Russia.

Count Hertling concluded: When peace with Rumania is signed then peace will reign on the whole eastern front; but do not indulge in delusions. A world peace is not yet accomplished, as our enemies' aims seem still to be to fight till we are destroyed. We shall not lose courage. We are prepared for everything and ready to make further heavy sacrifices. (Cheers.) God will continue to help us. We have confidence in our incomparable army and steadfast nation.

THE WAR CABINET'S METHODS.

London, March 19.

The War Cabinet's report for 1917, previously briefly reviewed and now published in extenso, contains illuminating information regarding the War Cabinet's working methods. It describes how each meeting begins with the hearing of the reports of the progress of the war since the previous day. The Cabinet then deals with the questions awaiting decision, unless wider questions of policy are discussed. In the former case Ministers and the chief departmental officials concerned attend. Important matters of administration are deliberated with a view to departmental co-ordination so as to form part of a consistent war plan and the Ministers are invited to bring outside experts if desired. Two hundred and forty-eight outsiders thus attended in 1917 and tendered their views on foreign, Dominion, Indian, Colonial and Home affairs. The Foreign Secretary, the First Sea Lord and the Chief of the Imperial Staff attend every meeting to communicate the latest war intelligence and consult with the War Cabinet on new points. The War Cabinet met three hundred times in 1917. A considerable number of less important but highly complex questions were referred to individual members of the War Cabinet or to Committees of Ministers or others, with or without power to adopt the conclusions.

THE RUMANIAN PEACE OUTLOOK.

London, March 19.

The present position of Rumania appears to be that following the resignation of the Averescu Cabinet, owing to the refusal of M. Averescu and all the politicians who favoured Rumania's entry into the war to sign the peace treaty, an attempt is now being made to form a ministry to make peace with the politicians who opposed Rumanian intervention. M. Marghiloman, the prospective Premier, is friendly with the Germans. Consequently it is thought he may be able to obtain better terms than M. Averescu. Bukharest telegrams via Austria-Hungary state that M. Marghiloman opposes the handing over of Dobruja to Bulgaria, but would consent to its being administered jointly by the Central Powers.

SOUTH FINLAND.

Stockholm, March 19.

Telegraphic communication with South Finland has been restored.

(Continued on page 5.)

GERMANS SUE FOR RENT.

Case from Hongkong at Shanghai.

Before the Mixed Court at Shanghai on March 15, a case was begun in which the Hongkong Central Estates Ltd., sued O. Struckmeyer, E. Siebert and H. A. Siebe, partners in the German firm of Siemens and Co., for the sum of Hongkong \$8,275.45 for the rent of the offices in Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, under a lease entered into on July 1, 1913.

Mr. G. H. Wright appeared for the plaintiffs and the defendants appeared in person.

The plaintiffs' petition was as follows:—

1.—That the plaintiffs are a British company carrying on business at and incorporated under the Companies Ordinances of Hongkong.

2.—That the defendants are respectively German subjects residing at Shanghai and carrying on business with other persons in co-partnership as Siemens and Co. at Shanghai and elsewhere.

3.—That the plaintiffs are the owners of a block of buildings situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, and known as Queen's Buildings, which they acquired by purchase in the year 1914 from Sir Ostobick Paul Chater and the estate of Sir Hormusjee Nowrojee Mody deceased, subject to all existing tenancies.

4.—That on the 14th day of July 1913 the said Sir Ostobick Paul Chater for and on behalf of himself and the estate of the said Sir Hormusjee Nowrojee Mody deceased entered into a tenancy agreement with Messrs. Siemens & Co., whereby the ground and first floors in the north-east section of the said Queen's Buildings were let to the said Messrs. Siemens and Co. for the period of five years from the 1st day of July, 1913, at the rent and on the terms therein contained.

5.—That on the 31st December, 1913 the said Messrs. Siemens and Co. exercised the option given them by the said agreement of renewing the said agreement for a further period of two years.

6.—As a result of the war existing between Great Britain and Germany the said Messrs. Siemens and Co. had to suspend business and on or about the 30th day of October, 1914, Messrs. Alexander Ross and Co. of Hongkong were appointed liquidators of the said firm of Messrs. Siemens and Co. by order of the Colonial Government of Hongkong.

7.—The said liquidators entered into the premises the subject of the said tenancy agreement, retaining part thereof for their own use as liquidators and letting the remaining part as opportunity offered at such rents as they could obtain and all rents received by the said liquidators in respect of the said premises were paid by them to the plaintiffs towards satisfaction of the rent owing under the tenancy agreement. Such rents did not however amount to the rent due under the said tenancy agreement.

8.—In or about the month of November, 1915, the said liquidators requested the plaintiffs to obtain tenants for the whole of the said premises with a view to the tenancy agreement being cancelled. The plaintiffs in due course let the whole of the said premises and on the 15th December, 1915, the said liquidators vacated the said premises.

9.—On or about the 22nd December, 1915, the said tenancy agreement was cancelled by the plaintiffs at the request of the said liquidators to take effect from the 1st January, 1916.

(Continued on page 5.)

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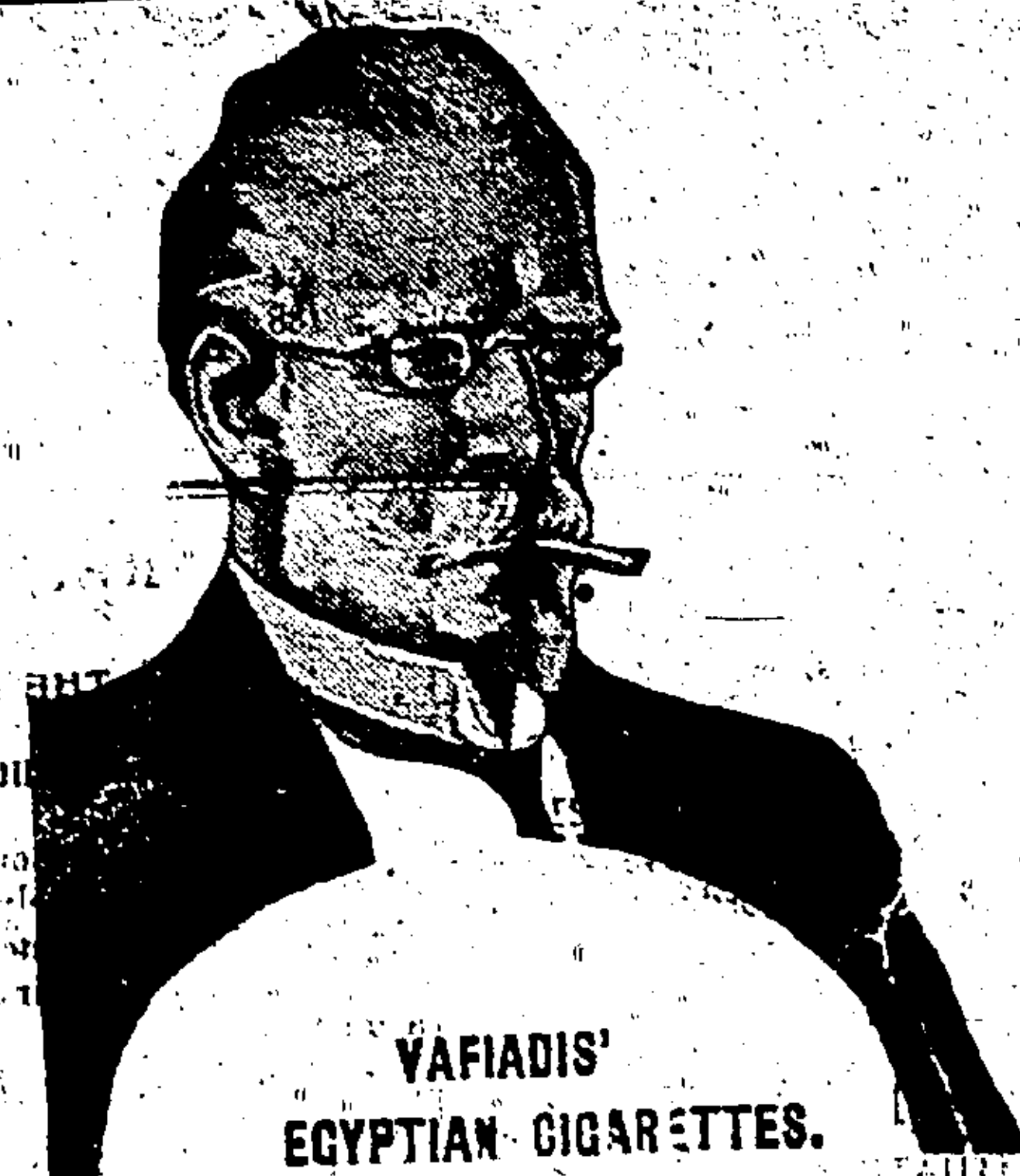
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GENERAL NEWS.

Portuguese Minister's Bereavement.
It is with regret we learn from the Peking papers of the sad loss His Excellency the Portuguese Minister and Madame de Freitas suffered in the death of their son which occurred at five o'clock on Sunday morning, 3rd March, after an illness of twenty-four hours.

Apple Peel for Tobacco.
Apple peels and cores are now taking the place of the time-honoured cabbage leaf in the curing of tobacco, according to Hood River Oregon people. Formerly the supply was obtained from Eastern fruit districts, but hereafter Oregon dried apple peel promises to add "flavour" to smoking mixtures.

Fuel Shortage in Germany.
The scarcity of gasoline in Germany and Austria has forced the military authorities to give increasing attention to the possibilities of alcohol as a motor vehicle fuel. Turkey, which offers exceptional opportunities in this respect, will, it is said, be turned into a granary and large scale production of industrial alcohol is planned. A scheme for the realisation of this idea is now under way.

Forest in Korea.
In Korea the people do not seem to be afraid of forests. The Seoul Press translates from a native paper a story of a misadventure which befell Ohn Syun-beal, of Tichongli, Kangseong, Kangwon Province, who left for Yangyang taking with him Yen 200 in a long narrow bag in order to buy cattle. On his way he saw a fox making a hole in a grave near Chungtongmyon. He crept into the hole and after a short struggle managed to fasten the bag round the neck of the animal, but the fox bit him so savagely that he let go the bag and the fox ran away with it round his neck. Ohn was thus obliged to return home minus his money, a sadder but wiser man.

Meatless Mince Meat.
Meatless mince meat, another culinary triumph in the art of food conservation, has been brought to the housewives of America by the National Emergency Garden Commission as a worthy companion of pumpkin pie and gingerbread. The new mince meat, officially described as a "camouflage" was tried on 500 troops on a transport, who pronounced it perfect, and called for more. Half a package of seeded raisins, half a pound of prunes, stewed with lemon juice and peel; one quarter cup sweet cider, four tablespoons brown sugar; chop the raisins and prunes together, and the result is said to be a meatless mince pie.

The Farm of the Future.
There is a farm down on the eastern shore of Maryland, on one of the "Chesapeake Bays," that constitutes what amounts to a practical prophecy of what the farm of the future is going to be. The water supply of this extensive place is pumped from a notably fine spring by a stationary gasoline motor. The electric lighting plant is powered by a gasoline engine. A gasoline tractor plants and harvests a large part of the crops. What is used to be known as "chores," the odd jobs in which a farm is so prodigal of milk, cream, separating, corn shelling, ensilage, cutting, etc., are performed by means of power driven from a gasoline engine. Finally, this farm has its own commercial transportation system consisting of two motor trucks which carry all the produce to the railway or to the markets of the city by rapid and reliable means. The result is said to be a considerable saving of labour and a considerable increase in the efficiency of the farm. The only form of motor power that is not employed on this model farm is an aeroplane, and even this may come in time. This is prophetic of what is going to happen all over the country soon as rural residents begin to install "motor power" in their homes. They may become practically independent of outside aid. The farmer is going to have all his labour-saving "convenience" in the co-operative life of the city without the disadvantages of the city in the latter. With car life thus made attractive, it will be the end of the rural exodus.

GENERAL NEWS.

Another Substitute for Flour. Chicago, December 17.—Samples of banana flour have been exhibited here this week. Those interested in it say it has much the same properties as wheat flour. They assert that it can be made on a basis equivalent to about 50 cents a bushel for wheat, and they expect to manufacture it freely within six months.

New Painter's Oil. It is reported that Dr. Asano Kumei, a Professor in the Nagasaki Higher Commercial School, has discovered a method of manufacturing superior paint oil from fish oil and the black fluid discharged by cuttlefish. A certain business man has already started a project for establishing a company to manufacture the new paint oil.

Typically Chinese. A few days ago a Chinese dealer in Kobe ordered from a Chinese trader in Nagasaki two jars of a certain Chinese wine, valued at Yen 49.50. On arrival one jar was found to contain water. The Kobe Chinese took the other jar to the Sannomiya police station, where its contents were also ascertained to be water. He accordingly filed a complaint with the authorities against the Nagasaki Chinese, charging the latter with fraud. The Nagasaki man then proposed to send new jars, explaining that the trouble was due to his employee having mistaken water for wine.

Russia's Gratitude. A not inconsiderable part of the gloomy feeling regarding Russia's development says the New York Evening Post arises from exasperation over the prospective wastage of the immense supplies furnished to the Russian armies by the principal Allies. Our bankers, of course, have a lively sense of the financial effort that was involved in the production and transportation of these supplies; and one can understand the annoyance and disgust associated with their reflections that the efforts apparently were so largely wasted.

Ambulances for Italy. The American Poets' Ambulance in Italy announces that its fund has now reached \$167,889.55, of which \$155,289.55 has already been received, and \$12,600 is assured from special subscriptions. Recent contributions have come from St. Mark's Church of New York in honor of St. Mark's of Venice, \$1,800, and from the pupils and teachers of the Boys' High School, of Brooklyn, \$1,500. In addition to 100 ambulances which the committee has already placed in service on the fighting line—the first fifty of these being the first American ambulances sent to Italy—and 37 field hospitals which it has been possible to provide through the rise in Italian exchange, it is now in position to purchase several large cars to accompany its unit, which the committee has been informed through its representative, Nelson Gay, of Rome, are greatly needed by the Italian army.

War Inventions in 1917. During 1917 there was an increase in the number of patents applied for in the United Kingdom (according to a report made by Messrs. Hughes and Young, patent agents, of 55-56, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2). In normal times applications number about 30,000, but this year there were only a little over 19,000; this figure, however, showed an increase roughly of 1,000 over the number of applications made last year. Applications for patents from women have materially decreased. The ingenuity of inventors has been largely devoted to the production of armament devices. A number of patents have been applied for with regard to inventions designed to afford protection against U-boat attacks. A large proportion of the applications relate to chemical processes, new dyes, tanning, food substitutes, utilization of waste products, internal combustion engines, ordnance, ammunition, artificial limbs and surgical appliances, glass and glass substitutes, automatic machinery, labour-saving tools, aeroplanes, electrical appliances, toys and games, life-saving devices, agricultural implements, and apparatus for locating and salvaging sunken vessels.

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LABOUR PEACE CONFERENCE.

Sir John Foster Fraser's Views.

Americans can accept it as a fact that there will be a labour peace conference this year between representatives of labour parties in the various belligerent countries. This is the statement of Sir John Foster Fraser, chairman of the British National War Lectures Committee, who arrived in New York recently to spend several months lecturing in America on the world war. This is of the greatest significance, he says, owing to the fact that labour is all-powerful now.

"The situation has not come about because of Russian influence," Sir John said at the Hotel Seville, "but because of the fact that labour the world over is tired of this war. The workers have suffered much. They know that Germany is not going to be wiped off the earth, that there must be peace some day, and they want to see if they cannot find out what the aims of the German people are. The political power of the Labour party is growing fast in England to-day. It has gained enormously during the war. It may be that the present labour party is strong enough to overthrow the present Government. One cannot always be certain what will happen in England."

"Our people are all anxious to win the war. They don't want an accommodating peace. Nevertheless there is a growing conviction that Germany would make big concessions. British labour people want to see whether the democratic party in Germany cannot be prevailed upon to make a sudden uprising and compel the German Government to give in. The German people know that Germany is not going to win the war. They cannot win the war. Everything is against them. All their marauding at present is rather that they may not lose the war, which is a very different thing."

"There is not the slightest wavering in the minds of the industrial classes of Great Britain. They have no notion of yielding to Germany, and are as determined as ever to win. They have made enormous sacrifices, and are willing to make more. But we are now in the fourth winter of the struggle. We have lost sons and relatives by the hundred thousands. Over 7,000,000 men are now in uniform. Without any lack of patriotism or loyalty, one cannot ignore the fact that in many minds there is this great desire to see whether Germany cannot be persuaded or forced, not by outsiders, but by action of her own democratic party, to give up the occupied territory now instead of being forced to later on after more unnecessary bloodshed."

Just how this conference of labour representatives is to come about, Sir John does not attempt to say in detail. One thing he is sure, that there will be "a row" on having German representatives sit with others in the conference.

"While it may be officially carried by the labour people," he says, "a great mass of the people—a minority—resent the idea of having the Germans sit with them. There is an antagonism to Germans as Germans. The majority says, however, 'We are not going to shake hands with them, but to talk with them.'"

"Industrial England subscribes to President Wilson's 'No dealings with the Hohenzollerns.' Therefore, they say, we can only have dealings with the German people. The British Government does not agree with this of course. But you have no such provision for democracy in Government in America as we have in England, and the present Government is not so popular as it was with the labour people. Lloyd George has splendid energy and foresight, but he certainly is not popular with the Labour party. Attacks are being made on our ministers—just as in fact they are being made on your officials. You cannot conduct a war and escape it. But every Government in England takes note of any great power. No Government can stand up against organized labour in England. Our labour people are not hotheads, but thinkers. They move with

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deliberation but with great determination. Whatever is decided is decided most carefully. It is a very difficult situation from that of Russia."

Sir John believes the Russians are idealists but impracticable. "We are not influenced by them," he says. "The frightful situation they have got themselves into will retard rather than advance democracy in England."

In regard to the fact that the Sailors and Firemen's Union, one of the strongest unions in England, at the time of the proposed Stockholm conference, refused to take anyone on a boat who was going to meet German Sir John said, "That question will now have to be settled by labour, but we can trust labour to settle it. I can only say this year labour will be favourable to a conference. Whatever is decided will be decided most carefully. The British are not lacking in determination to win the war. The attitude of British labour people simply is 'Can't we get now, by talking things over what we must get later by bloodshed.' And the British Government is always influenced by public opinion."

Sir John, a distinguished writer and journalist, has from the beginning of the war served as Chairman of the War Lectures Committee. He has travelled extensively in Russia, Italy, France, and the Balkans, in the service of the Government. He has visited the trenches, he has visited the front of the various Governments in order to study the political situation in each of them, and now he has come to America to

show us the necessity of mobilising all our forces, not only in arms and men, but in brain power, to solve the great world struggle, in which he says, labour will in the end be the final victor. "It is difficult for one to realise there is a war in America," he says, "with men everywhere, with your clubs open, with white bread served on your tables, with building construction going on unregulated. But America has the power to win, I know, for I have been many times and know of your ability to put a thing over if you have a mind to. It is only a question of organizing your forces. The whole situation will be affected largely by what America does. If you send soldiers quickly to help the other countries there will be a great warmth of enthusiasm and a big decision may be gained on the battlefield. But if America does not contribute active and intensive service this year, and her allies, who have suffered generously, are brought face to face with holding the line for the fifth winter, one cannot say what will happen."

33 Years in Prison.

John Day, an old man of 82, was at the Old Bailey sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment for house-breaking at Lambeth. It was stated that the accused had already served 33 years' penal servitude. Starting in 1861 with five years, he was next sentenced to two terms of seven years, one of six, one of five, and one of three in 1911.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on MONDAY 25th March, 1917, at 12th noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 16th to the 25th inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

R. M. DYER

Chief Manager

Hongkong, 12th March 1918.

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed by Messrs. Jenson & Nicholson Limited of London to be their Sole Agents in Hongkong, South China, and the Philippine Islands, for the sale of their Varnishes, Enamels, Paints, Colours and all kindred lines manufactured by them.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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DEATH.

COGHLAN.—On March 14, 1918, at No. 17, Wong-ka-shaw Gardens, Shanghai, Henry Hunter, beloved husband of Katharine M. Coghlan and son of the late Rev. William Coghlan, of Blackley Rectory, near Manchester, aged 42 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1918.

THE ALLIES' DETERMINATION.

With Russia definitely cutting herself adrift from the Allies by concluding what is termed a separate peace with the Germans, it was only to be expected that the Entente nations would issue a declaration on the new situation created. This they have done in the statement sent forth by the Allied Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers assembled in London, which breathes a spirit of determination to proceed with the war in spite of the disappointed hopes regarding the great part which the Russians were expected to take in the conflict. It has many times been pointed out that Russia's defection has completely changed the war outlook. That is quite true, and, what is more, it has meant an absolute reorganisation of plans at a most critical period of the war. This is a point which, in considering the general war situation, is all too often overlooked. When we come to consider the matter quite dispassionately, we must realise that only by the exercise of great genius has it been possible for the Allies to come so well out of the changed situation and to be able to face the future with no fears as to the result, in spite of one of their biggest partners having resolved to take no further part in the war.

But the authors of the statement mentioned are not so much concerned with the actual military situation as with the lessons to be learned from the Russo-German peace. They believe in calling a spade a spade, and thus speak of the "political crimes, under the name of German peace, which have been committed against the Russian people." That is no mere use of words without justification, for it is shown in the statement that the invaders' methods in Russia constitute annexation, even though the use of that awkward word is carefully avoided. And it is well put on record that the result is to reduce Russian national life to a shadow. It is the same also in the case of Rumania. No wonder, then, that the Entente statesmen declare that they do not and cannot recognise such Peace Treaties. "We must continue to fight," they say, "in order to finish once and for all this policy of plunder." That is the kind of assertion that will appeal to supporters of the Allied cause all the world over. We have heard a lot about peace "conversations" and round-table discussions; and until the Russian affair we might have felt disposed to seek an end to all the suffering and bloodshed through such a medium. But now we have been furnished with a concrete example of Germany's conception of "peace," and we have even the fact before us that during the armistice the Huns went back on their pledged word—a favourite trick of theirs. What, then, is the use of talking about a peace by settlement when we have a low-lying, deceptive foe of this sort to deal with? None whatever.

The more the facts are studied the clearer does it become that the only way to a peace that will be permanent is to push on vigorously with the war and, by force of arms, secure a real triumph over the spectre which still threatens all that is best in civilisation. By her dealings with Russia, Germany has shown unmistakably that she has not in the least degree abandoned her dreams of world conquest and domination. Then she must be brought by actual defeat to change her mood. Count Hertling is quite right when he says the Allies have not yet showed the least inclination to finish the war. They have not, nor will they until the situation is such that can definitely put a curb to Germany's desire to dominate the world and to make other nations but a mere echo of herself.

The Miners' Votes.

While we do not know the whole facts in relation to the coming out of more miners for service in the British Army, we cannot but regret that the workers in South Wales, Lancashire and Cheshire have by substantial majorities expressed themselves by ballot against the Government proposals. The Government has definitely declared that 50,000 more men are needed from the mines, and we must take it that there are very good and sufficient reasons why this quota should be supplied. The authorities obviously know far more of the general war situation than any particular body of workers can do, and when they say that the suggested transfer is a necessity, that should end the matter. We presume that these miners, or sufficient of them to make up the desired quota, are of military age. If that is the case, we do not know why the Government should give them the option to remain outside the ranks of the Army. To reserve to the men the right to say whether or not they will fight is to give way, in principle, to the attitude taken up by the conscientious objectors, who, if unwilling to take up combatant duties, are promptly clapped into goal. Then why the differential treatment? It looks as though the Government were going a trifle too far in its anxiety to placate Labour.

Confused Thinking.

Lord Lansdowne is assuredly the puzzle of the age. Of late he has taken up the role of advocating a peace by agreement with the Germans, in whom he apparently has a far deeper trust than most Britishers. Now, as will be seen by one of to-day's wires, he is the champion of the League of Nations idea. That is quite in line with his pacific inclinations, but some of his remarks in supporting the proposal read rather strangely after his recent declarations. Few Britishers will quarrel with him when he dubs Germany as the great anarchist of Europe, any more than they will with his expression in favour of refusing to admit Germany to free economic intercourse after the war, or his objection to admitting the Germans to the League merely upon a German pledge or a German signature. We have had bitter experiences of the value of pledges of this sort. His Lordship is also on sound ground when he declares that a satisfactory territorial settlement must precede any League of Nations. Both ways is it that settlement to be secured? Only by a thorough defeat of the enemy. According to Lord Lansdowne, however, peace cannot be secured by successful war operations. Then what earthly good have we done by entering the war? We thought the idea was to make peace secure in the future through victory. It may be somewhat uncharitable to say it, but we fear that Lord Lansdowne, in his old age, has become a victim to confused thinking. His sincerity we cannot doubt, but in his deep anxiety for peace he appears to have allowed himself to drift far away from essentials.

St George's Day.

There will be general regret, and not at little public sympathy felt for the officials of the St. George's Society, at the fact that it has become necessary to cancel the afternoon's celebrations which had been arranged in connection with the festivities on April 23. In the circumstances, however, there can be no doubting the wisdom of the decision, for the gathering together of large crowds at the present time ought most certainly to be discouraged. Had things taken their normal course, there would have been carried through during the afternoon of St. George's Day one of the most attractive and enjoyable programmes ever arranged in Hongkong. We are glad to see, however, that the Society has been at pains, in effecting the necessary revisions, to make the day as good as one as possible, and we feel sure that the public will see to it that the cause being benefited is not allowed to suffer. The extension of the date for sale of War Bonds tickets is a wise move, as it will undoubtedly result in more being sold, and from this source alone a huge sum should be made available to war charities.

DAY BY DAY.

IT IS A SIN TO BELIEVE EVIL OF OTHERS, BUT IT IS SELDOM A MISTAKE.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the third anniversary of the Russian capture of Pskov.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 1½d.

To the Public.
The public is notified that persons requiring their throats to be examined should attend at the Bacteriological Institute at the hours of 2 to 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

"Powerful" Cheese from Hongkong.

The following announcement has been issued by a Chinese compadre at Shanghai:—"We are much sorrowful to announce to you the butter you have ordered have expired, and the cheese more three days gone before is finished. Next week we expect to catch new lots this cheese fresh butter and powerful cheese from Hongkong which is to be fit for you and we determining must execute them as per your esteem order."

Stolen Sandal Wood.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with being in possession of a quantity of sandal wood. Defendant was before the Court yesterday, when he said a man had given it to him. He was taken by the Police to the house in which he resided, where a further 33 cabbies of the wood was found hidden under the stairs. His Worship sent him to prison for two weeks' hard labour.

Antimony Theft.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese youth was charged with stealing a quantity of antimony from Holte's godown, Kowloon. It was stated by Inspector Gordon that when he was arrested defendant frankly admitted the theft. Evidence was given by Mr. H. T. Allgood to the effect that a great quantity of this metal had been stolen recently. Defendant was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

GERMANS IN CHINA.

Shanghai Comment on Hongkong's Attitude.

"The N. O. Daily News" says:—"The most important question dealt with in the voluminous annual report of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce is that of the position of Germans in China and Hongkong. In common with other Allied institutions in the Far East the Chamber recognises the serious danger of permitting enemy subjects to remain in China, but it was rather surprising to find a Dominion Trade Commissioner inferring at the annual meeting of the Chamber that Allied Ministers were to blame for the present situation. It is certainly not for want of representation of the common danger to China and her Allies that sufficiently drastic action has not been taken. With reference to the treatment of Germans after the war, the Chamber recorded, for the third consecutive year, its conviction that they should not be allowed to return to the Crown Colony 'save under such terms as will afford complete control over all their actions.' Hongkong is now able to show that the Colony is much better off without the Germans, who too often indulged in highly speculative buying and consequent over trading. Instead of the closure of German businesses injuring the Colony's economic interests, the membership of the Chamber of Commerce has increased and, by the elimination of the long-credit methods introduced by the Germans as a means of diverting business from their British competitors, and the substitution thereof of a cash basis, in piece-goods for example, a healthier state of trade has been produced. As a consequence Hongkong merchants are more determined than ever to do their utmost to prevent a return to former conditions after hostilities have ceased."

PUPILS' CONCERT.

Splendid Programme at the City Hall.

The annual concert given by the pupils of Professor Danenberg is always a much-anticipated event, not only to the performers and their parents but to quite a good number of the general public, who find no little pleasure in attending these affairs. This year's concert, which took place in the St. Andrew's Hall of the City Hall last evening, proved to be every bit as enjoyable as its predecessors, and for over an hour and a half one listened to a programme of varied selections. It would be the reverse of discreet to single out for special mention any of the youthful performers for special praise, for one and all displayed considerable talent, especially in the matter of technique, of which Professor Danenberg is himself a master. Nearly all the pieces were of a "showy" nature and afforded opportunities for a display of brilliance.

A specially enjoyable feature of the programme was the violin playing of Mrs. Balesan, her two selections being rendered in charming manner. It should be mentioned that Professor Danenberg rendered no little amount of assistance in the programme.

The following was the full programme:—

PART I.

Bohemian Village Band (Hornets).

Miss Nolan and Master Nolan.

(a) Lullaby, (b) Morris Dance (Carroll).

Miss Sarah Shaw.

(a) Elfin Harp, (b) Dwarfs of the Mist (Carroll).

Miss Joyce Thornhill.

Concerto in G minor (1st movement) (Beethoven).

Miss Lillian Cuenally.

(The orchestra part played on a 2nd Piano by Prof. E. Danenberg).

(a) Concert Study (Beringer), (b) 2nd Mazurka (Gofard).

Miss May Ohoy.

Tourbillon (whirlwind) for 2 Pianos (Melen Gersuinit).

Miss Florence Simmons and Prof. E. Danenberg.

Prelude in G minor (Bachman-inck).

Miss Elwina Mackay.

Les Sylphides (Chaminade).

Miss Conny Martin.

PART II.

Impromptu Roccoco for 2 Pianos (Schubert).

Mezars, William and Alexander Mackenzie.

(a) "Romance" (Coleridge Taylor), (b) "Tarantella" (Guido Papini).

Mrs. Balesan.

Bigolotto Paraphrase (Liszt).

Miss Elfrida Osmond.

(a) Rattle of Spring (Sinding), (b) Hunting Song (Jasae).

Miss May Fincher.

España Rhapsody for 2 Pianos (Chabrier).

Miss May Woo and Prof. E. Danenberg.

Calzadetta (Schubert).

Miss Elsa Alves.

Scherzo for 2 Pianos (Saint-Saens).

Mr B. Baennessen and Prof. Danenberg.

YESTERDAY'S FOOTBALL.

LEAGUE—DIV. 2.

R. E. Res. v. Staff and Depts.

Played on the Club Ground yesterday.

The game was most vigorously contested from start to finish.

The Staff and Depts. were very unfortunate in having Strange and Taylor injured early in the game, which very much handicapped them.

Elarby scored the first goal with a fine oblique shot, the Staff leading at half-time by 1 goal to nil.

With only nine men for a greater portion of the game the Staff made a very plucky show.

Wain and Lawrence putting up a sturdy game at back. Gordon made the score level just before time. The Departmental team were very unlucky to lose a point.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

Memorial Tablet to Late Dr. J. M. Atkinson.

A mural tablet to the late Dr. J. M. Atkinson was dedicated at St. John's Cathedral last evening by the Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Lander). The deceased, who is well remembered here as a former Principal Civil Medical Officer, died in May of last year. The marble tablet bears the following inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of Dr. John Mitford Atkinson, M.D. He was called to Higher Services on May 23rd, 1917, aged 60 years. Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital and P.M.O. of this Colony from 1887 to 1912. 'Well Done.' Among those who attended the dedication service were H. E. the Governor and Miss May, Mr. Justice Gompertz and Mr. J. R. Wood. The service was conducted by the Rev. V. H. Copley Mayle, after which Bishop Lander delivered a brief address. His Lordship said:—"Whatever opinion we may hold regarding prayer for the dead, we certainly must believe that the dead should be held in remembrance. We must remember that those who died in Christ are witnesses of what is going on in the world at the present time. It is well then that we should do what we can to retain in our memories and in the remembrance of the future generations those who have served God faithfully. Remembrance is helpful to the living. It was my privilege at the time when I came into the Colony to know intimately Dr. Atkinson, and to know him was to respect him. Certain characteristics in his life impressed themselves upon me. One was his devotion to public duty. No doubt it was this that made him select the noble vocation of healing. He was Superintendent in charge of the Government Civil Hospital in 1887, when quite a young man, and subsequently was appointed P.C.M.O. in this Colony, and it was only to be expected of him that he distinguished himself. He received the thanks of the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the great service he rendered during the terrible time of the plague epidemic in 1898. The tablet which I am going to dedicate is placed close to the window which was presented in memory of the brave Sisters who died at that time, and it is proper that both should be close together. Then I was impressed by his true manliness. He was a pleasant, obsequious, reasonable man, with a keenness on all outdoor sports. I was also impressed with his example of genuine religion. We have many things which take people away from Divine Service, but as far as I can remember, Dr. Atkinson was always present. He was a regular worshipper, an ardent churchman and took a deep interest in this Cathedral. He was always elected a representative of the Church Body at the annual meeting, and it is only natural that seat-holders should present a fitting memorial of the man. In all these things Dr. Atkinson set an example that every man in this Colony would do well to copy. It is good to have some tablet to keep his memory green. His memory is an inspiration to his widow and his sons; and inspiration to his friends, and I believe fit is an example to all. I am now going to dedicate this tablet, and I think the members of the congregation would like to stand round while the dedication is going on.

The tablet was then formally dedicated and the service closed with the pronunciation of the Benediction.

The Population of Kobe.

At the end of January last the population of Kobe (according to the official statistics) totalled 561,748, 297,808 being males and 263,940 females. Compared with the corresponding month of last year, the male population shows an increase of 1,937 and the female of 1,492. The number of houses at the end of January last was 127,678, an increase of 519 in the year.

Teachers' Candidate.

Mr. W. B. Steer, of Derby, a past president of the National Union of Teachers, has been chosen by that body as one of their six candidates at the next election. Mr. Steer will stand as a Labour man, and a constituency is to be found for him in consultation with the heads of the Labour movement.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

How many people know that the Bishopric of Jerusalem was instituted in 1841 by an arrangement which, at the instance of Frederic William IV of Prussia, caused the See to come under the joint protection of England and Prussia, right of appointment to be alternately with each of two Governments? The Tractarian section of the Church of England strenuously opposed the scheme as excluding sympathy with the Roman Church and courting intercommunion with non episcopal Prussia, and Newman called it the final blow which shattered his faith in the Anglican Church. Prussia only exercised the right of appointment once, and withdrew from the agreement in 1886. The Bishopric is now exclusively a missionary Bishopric of the Church of England.

Dan Hanson, who has been appointed Bishop of Hereford, is almost as well known to the man in the street as the "Gloomy Dean." Tolerance is perhaps his leading virtue, and in his case, it antedates the war. So far back as 1899 he got into hot water with his ecclesiastical superiors by accepting an invitation to preach in the Digbeth Institute of Carr's Lane church, Birmingham, of which Dr. Jowett was minister at the time. The then Bishop of Oxford, finally inhibited him. Last March he preached at the City Temple. "Charity is above rubrics" is one of the maxims on which he models himself.

Manchester, which has more scientific and literary societies than any northern city, has received a very welcome gift. Mrs. Leo Grindon has presented £2,000 to the Libraries Committee for a lecture hall for such societies to meet in. Mrs. Grindon has been all her life a keen student of Shakespeare, and she is giving also a collection of Shakespeare documents.

At a public lecture in Berlin, Professor Juckensch stated that the war had brought forth no fewer than 19,000 "substitutes" for foodstuffs. Germans were asking out a more or less healthful existence on such things as artificial butter, eggs, salad oil, honey, milk, flour, spirits, meat, coffee, sugar, tobacco, tea, fish, sausage, cheese, and even "osviare." Many of these products were directly deleterious, but others so good that they will outlive the war and become regular articles of consumption.

The North Sea has never been so productive as now, says a *Daily Chronicle* expert. The inference is that the restriction of fishing has permitted an unchecked multiplication of fish. When we reflect that an eel may produce 11 millions of eggs, a cod or turbot nine million, a whiting 60,000, a herring from 25,000 to 50,000 eggs in a season, the case for fish prosperity in a time of freedom of the seas from trawlers may seem established. But the rule of life is much more complex than that. All fishes multiply together in similarly favourable conditions, and great fish eat little fish.

The mention of Boston as the port of debarkation of the latest batch of prisoners returning from Germany will surprise a good many people who have never known that it was on the sea. Nor is it actually; it is some miles up the Witham, which is navigable right up to Lincoln. The port carries on a good deal of trade with Northern Europe, but it cannot be reached by any but ships of light draught except at the top of the tide. This is how it happened that our returning prisoners had to wait all night off the promised land before landing.

GOLF.

The Governor's Cup Competition.

In the Monthly Bogey Pool Competition held at Fanling last week-end, the two best cards were returned by Messrs. G. B. Dunnett and A. Morrison, each one down. They divide the pool.

The Governor's Cup Competition for Men's Fouromes will commence early in May, and members will find the entrance list at the Club House, Happy Valley. Partners are drawn for players with handicaps under 11 and over.

Members are specially requested to attend the annual general meeting, to be held on Monday next in Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.'s Board Room (kindly lent for the occasion), when important matters will be brought forward for consideration. These will have reference to conditions for the Annual Championship as well as the Ladies' Club House accommodation at Fanling.

Snow Slide in Japan.

According to a Kansai message, a snow slide occurred at Katsuyama Tunnel between Aomi and Oyashirai on the Hokuriku line recently. A goods train which was approaching the tunnel at the time ran into the mass of snow. The locomotive and two wagons were derailed. One of the firemen was seriously injured.

Simplified Spelling.

In a preface to "Breaking the Spell," a booklet on the advantages of simplified spelling, Dr. E. W. Maeser, of University College, Oxford, writes:—"No mortal can tell at sight how an English word is to be pronounced, nor how to write an English word heard for the first time. The chaos of English orthography is unscientific, inartistic, unbusiness-like. Every child who learns to spell correctly has on the average wasted a thousand hours of school time in acquiring this precious accomplishment."

was corroborated in his story that a revolver was found on the stairs shortly after prisoner had fallen down. Prisoner was the only man, except the police, who had not a revolver. According to San Tai, prisoner had a revolver in the room and if he had been when he was shot out in the street, he must have thrown it down somewhere. It was indeed very likely that he had thrown it down when he ran down the stairs. If the story of San Tai was true, it was a very serious case, did they not think it would have been a story of prisoner actually pointing a firearm at one of the Police? Instead of that, the evidence is that San Tai only saw him getting a revolver out of the box. He (the Attorney General) did not wish to unduly press the case, because he thought it was a case where the feelings of the jury might carry them away.

The Chief Justice, in summing up, referred to the great and the tragedy had made at the time, and how angry it made people feel. He said that in a British Court of Justice a prisoner was always given a fair trial. During the 30 years' experience in criminal law he might say he had never heard of a case more fairly conducted. The Attorney General had not strangled a single point. On the other side, the learned counsel for the defence had addressed them with great fairness. The evidence against the prisoner rested mainly on the story of the Chinese Detective. The story of San Tai was unfortunately uncorroborated. Those who would have helped were unfortunately dead. The alleged prisoner might be true. If the jury did not believe the story of San Tai, even though prisoner was present, they should acquit him. If they gave a verdict of guilty, he asked them to be sure in their minds. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of "Not guilty," and prisoner was acquitted. He was, however, held in custody at present on remand on a charge of murder at Yau-tai.

THE GRESSON STREET TRIAL.

Prisoners Found Not Guilty.

The hearing of the case in which Ng Ling, alias Kwang Kwang, is charged with the murder of Inspector O'Sullivan at No. 6, Gresson Street, on January 22, was continued at the Supreme Court this morning before the Chief Justice (Sir William Ross Davies).

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General, prosecuted and Mr. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Agassiz, defended.

The Attorney General, opened by saying that after what had fallen from his Lordship yesterday with regard to statements taken by the Police from the witnesses before the magisterial hearing, he had taken steps to ascertain what statements were made. They were taken by the Police soon after the occurrence. It was a regular thing in important cases for the Police to take statements, principally to find out the facts, and also to sort out the witnesses who had nothing to say of material value. Statements were taken in this case and amongst them was one by San Tai, the most important witness for the Crown. In that statement were certain points which he thought might be of assistance to the prisoner, though he did not admit the right of the defence to see those statements in the ordinary way. Yet in special cases the Crown should let the defence see them. The Crown would never wish to conceal any material facts in such statements or elsewhere which were at all in favour of the prisoner. In this case he had now handed his learned friend a copy of San Tai's statement and he proposed to recall San Tai to give an opportunity for further cross-examination. Although those points did assist the prisoner (the Attorney General) did not admit that they concluded the case, and would like to make some remarks upon them later.

His Lordship said he entirely agreed. He had not asked what statements were made, although it was within the province of the Court to do so. As the Attorney General had very properly observed, the defence had no right to the production of them. In the interests of justice, he thought that the prosecution had taken a most proper course in allowing the defence every opportunity possible. San Tai was then recalled and questioned by Mr. Alabaster. He admitted having his statement taken in the Government Civil Hospital. He admitted saying that he and others went up to the first floor, himself entering the room first, and he also admitted other statements, given in evidence. He qualified certain portions of the statement, explaining that his meaning had not been interpreted properly. He admitted that in the hospital he did not mention the fact that the prisoner had made a dash forward to grasp a firearm from the box on the bed. On the day his statement was taken he was in great pain. Certain other omissions were also put to the witness, who explained the differences between his Court evidence and preliminary statements.

His Lordship pointed out to the witness that his statement about the prisoner putting his hand into the box, was one of the most important points of the case, and should have been made in the preliminary statement. Inspector Territt deposed that San Tai, when giving his first statement, began very well, but later became languid. He was in hospital at the time.

The prisoner stated that he first came to Hongkong last year but later left for Shanghai. He came back in October and made trips to Canton coming to Hongkong last in January 19. He was staying at No. 6, Gresson Street with his elder brother. When the police came to the house, he was in the cubicle. He was standing by a partition, his brother and friend lying on the bed. They were asked to get up and were searched. His brother

was handed some European clothes and he (prisoner) and the friend were given their long coats. He remained standing by the partition. The Inspector struck Ng Ming (prisoner's brother) with a stick and then the friend fired. The second shot fired by the friend struck him (prisoner). A constable (Sun Tai) caught hold of him by the collar, but as he was shot in the arm he let go and ran. Prisoner followed him out into the street. When he had got some distance, he was fired at and struck in the mouth. He fell, and was later taken to the Praya and searched. He was also questioned and said he came from the Lok Lau district of San Tai. He was further questioned and was later taken to the Police Station. He did not try to get the firearm out of the box and did not handle any firearm.

Cross-examined by the Attorney General, prisoner said that he did not know why the Inspector struck his brother. Ng Ming did not spring on to the box, and he did not tell the magistrate so. It was the blow he received that made him go that way. He had signed the Police Court depositions as correct, but there were certain portions which now seemed all wrong.

Put to him again by the Attorney General, the prisoner stated that the depositions were all correct.

Further questioned, he again denied that portions were incorrect. Mr. Alabaster opened his address to the jury by pointing out that it was the jury's duty to view dispassionately the evidence and judge the case solely on the facts brought out. He went on to state that the Crown had properly dropped that part of the case seeking to establish that it was a shot from the prisoner that killed Inspector O'Sullivan, for there was no evidence to show that the prisoner killed any single person. The Crown were relying on the point that the prisoner consorted with others to make an attack on the police, and that, whilst acting in concert, he armed himself for their assistance and in the course of what happened Inspector O'Sullivan was killed. It was up to the Crown to prove that beyond all possible reasonable doubt and they had to prove that he rushed forward and took the firearm out of the box. The jury would have to believe the story told by San Tai, in all its essential details, particularly the part where he described the rushing forward. His was a sensational story, evidence said was contradicted not only by the prisoner but by another policeman, Lo Ho, who was in a far better position to judge of what happened. This man was hardly wounded at all. The story of San Tai was invented consciously or unconsciously, did they not think it would have been a story of prisoner actually pointing a firearm at one of the Police? Instead of that, the evidence is that San Tai only saw him getting a revolver out of the box. He (the Attorney General) did not wish to unduly press the case, because he thought it was a case where the feelings of the jury might carry them away.

WOMEN AS SPIES.

Helping the Enemy in America.

Chicago.—Women spies, and what American women can do to offset their work, a particularly dangerous work, was described by Mr. John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union, in a recent address at the Chicago Woman's Club. "This war," said Mr. Barrett, "will be won or lost according to the attitude of the women of the country. I base this not alone on my own opinion, but that of the greatest statesmen and generals of England, France and Italy, with whom I conversed during my visit to those countries and to the battle line in France. Women form the great reserve lines of the nations in this struggle. Just as long as they, by words, deeds, sentiment and action, no matter how great the toll upon lives of their fathers, husbands, brothers and sons, stand firm, the war will be continued toward victory, and no longer."

"The greatest danger to-day facing the Government in successfully putting this country on a successful war basis is that of female spies," he continued. "This is no reflection upon the sex as such, but upon the individual women who engage in such work. The woman spy is much more efficient than the man spy, because of her greater intuition, her quicker perception and her attraction. In Washington to-day there are undoubtedly many women spies, or women who are secretly friendly to the enemy and giving them information of vital importance. Washington is the nerve center now of the whole world for this war, and it is most important that it should be freed from this curse. I hope, therefore, that the women of Chicago will do everything they can to influence the Government to protect Washington and, in fact, the whole country in this respect. By women leading the agitation the results will be far greater than if done by men alone."

"Akin to this plan of guarding against spies is the overwhelming necessity of promulgating the idea throughout the country that every person, whether in the home, on the streets, in railway trains or anywhere, should cultivate absolute secrecy as to any military information possessed which would be of value to the enemy. To-day untold harm is being done by men and women who, in one way or another, obtain inside information, say it to somebody or repeat it aloud where it is heard by the enemy agents. There is no question that every city and town in the United States has its share of persons who may be on the lookout for news that will be favourable to the enemy, and who must be marked and watched. Let, therefore, the women throughout the country do their part in watching these enemies and in frustrating their evil work."

Billiards.—The first of the semi-finals in connection with the Hongkong Billiard Championship took place at the V. R. C. last night, when Ganner Lord and E. Guimaraes met. The result was a win for Lord by 600 to 329. The best break of the evening was 45, by the winner.

Football Match.—The following players have been chosen to represent the Hongkong Defence Corps in their U. S. League match with the E. K. on Saturday, the 23rd inst., at 4.30 p.m. on the Club Ground: G. Bodger, Sialker and McCubbin; Balaun, Stewart and J. Bodger; Gerrard, Peeco, Irvine, McTavish and Owe.

Gallant Deed Rewarded.—At Doigelly, Marlboroughshire, the Lord Lieutenant, Sir Omond Williams, presented Police Sergeant John Francis Evans and Griffith Pugh, farmer, with the Royal Humane Society bronze medal and certificate on vellum for gallantry in rescuing, on a stormy night in October, Captain Pollock and his wife, of Orydon, who had fallen into a ravine on Order Idria mountain, and for two days lain in an exposed and perilous position.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

A Big Theatrical Attraction.

The play the A. D. C. has in rehearsal for production on St. George's Day is that engrossing drama by A. E. W. Mason, founded on his thrilling novel of the same name—"The Witness for the Defence."

Originally produced in London some years ago at the St. James' Theatre, with Sir George Alexander and Ethel Irving in the leading roles, it enjoyed a very long and prosperous run with several successful revivals.

Quite recently the Shanghai A. D. C. scored a notable triumph in it.

The cast secured for the Hongkong production promises to be a strong combination of some of the finest amateur talent assembled on our local boards within recent years, and a very interesting and finished rendering of this strong play of human emotions may safely be predicted.

number of people. The building was examined before a licence was granted. No fire was allowed in temporary structures of this description. At Hornsey there were some huts built for his troops—they were really canvas huts and made of highly inflammable material—and outside every one of them was a post to which was attached an extinguisher. With reference to how long a time elapsed before water was used, Col. Ward said it must have been about 35 minutes before he saw water played on the fire, which seemed to him to have full scope right through.

By Mr. Stevenson:—So far as he had seen, the bamboo sheds appeared to be capable of accommodating a reasonable number of people. It seemed to him when he inspected the matted beds that the material used was ordinarily serviceable. If the model was a true one of the sheds, and if all the sheds were like the model, then the whole disaster was explained before them and they had no need to enquire any farther.

By Mr. Lo:—He formed his own judgment as to the number of people who could do rescue work, and he let a certain number through. He was afraid that perhaps he let too many people through the cordon. One had to be very careful to keep the concourse of people down. A number of rescuers went on the roof and he was afraid that some of those rescuers on the roof trampled on people buried inside the building. Nothing except more time could have helped them in rescuing more people than they did. Nearly 300 people were lying on four yards square, and he should think 200 of them were smothered or killed. There must have been a large number of people in this shed.

Richard H. Hanson, a marine engineer on board the s.s. Kwagssai, produced a photograph taken by himself from the matted beds on the morning of the catastrophe. He further stated that he was in No. 9 shed at the time of the collapse, merely as a spectator. There were very few people on the ground floor, and only about a dozen people on the floor where he was. He described how he first heard cracking noises and then saw the partition falling. He called out "Earthquake," and deliberately laid flat on the floor. He was carried towards No. 8 booth. The roof fell on him and he managed to scramble out on the Racecourse side. It was some time afterwards that he saw the fire.

By Mr. Wakeman:—The sheds seemed to be well shored up on the Racecourse side. His own opinion was that the sheds were top heavy.

Mr. Job Witcheil, of the King Edward Hotel, said that he was in the Jockey Club Enclosure at the time of the collapse. He noticed that there was a large crowd of people in the matted beds. He first saw a rush of people from the sheds, and then heard a crashing of timbers. He did not notice any previous panic in the sheds. The falling of the sheds seemed to begin at sheds Nos. 14 and 15. From the point of the first crash the whole sheds swayed backwards and forwards, and then the sheds nearer the Jockey Club enclosure came down in a wave. The enquiry is proceeding.

tends. He had taken an interest in matted building because of scaffolding being his business at home. There was no difference in scaffolding here and at home except the substance. At home rope was used in place of the rattan lashings used here. He could tell what the strain on rope was but he could not say what the strain on rattan would be—he did not think it could be calculated. Whether upright poles were put on boards or whether they were put a few inches in the ground he did not think it would matter. In England in scaffolding upright poles rested on boards if the ground was of uneven quality, but otherwise the uprights would rest on the ground surface unless, of course, a scaffolding was going up to a terrific height and had to bear a tremendous weight. In his opinion, it did not make any difference to the stability at the Racecourse sheds whether the uprights were in the ground or not. He went through the sheds two or three times whilst under construction, though he did not closely examine them.

Examining the model, No. 16, Col. Ward said he considered it good workmanship, having regard to the structures on the other side of it. It was what they called splendidly stretched. It was absolutely unsafe unless it derived support from the buildings on the other side. The bracing was perfect to resist bracing. There was no doubt the builder of No. 16 shed relied on the buildings on either side. If all the other sheds in the row were constructed on the same principle, one could easily see how the accident happened. In his opinion it did not matter at all whether the shed had struts behind and in front—the strain was not in that direction.

Looking at the photograph, witness said there were only two weak spots. The floors were practically all level. The difference in heights of floors must weaken the building. With regard to the story of a Chinese saying to another "Out low," there was only one set of lashings which could weaken the building and they were in the opposite direction to which the shed fell. The lashings on the cross bracing were the important ones and if they were cut the stability of the structure would be affected at once, especially if the weight pressure was on it. Other lashings were merely to keep the uprights in position; the weight would keep the "comrades" in position. He did not think the collapse was due to lashings having been cut. The model was top heavy and no builder, not even a local builder, would think of putting up a shed like this by itself.

He thought the building had failed under a general strain. He thought a whole host of people had got into a corner of No. 8 shed and the strain was too great. He thought the first cause of the collapse was an alarm which caused people to run away from the sheds. All the people in the building seemed to get up as one man and make a rush for the exits. Until the alarm was given the building was perfectly rigid. He did not think the alarm was due to anything connected with the building. It might have been fire, but he did not see any indication, though smoke did issue from the roof almost immediately.

By Mr. Bowley:—From the R. A. said he had a very good view of the matted beds. He was positive that Mr. Hodgson was mistaken when he said that it was quite possible that shed No. 14, to the right of the three flags, moved first and brought down shed No. 15, and that shed No. 18 stood and fell later. He was not going to pass any judgement on the work of the inspector who examined and passed the sheds the Sunday before the meeting. He would not say whether the inspector should have noticed the weaknesses he had pointed out. If he (Col. Ward) had been examining the sheds he would have thought the floors should have been more even. It was not the practice in England to allow an unlimited number of people. A licence had to be secured from the County Council showing that the temporary building was strong enough to accommodate a certain

Racecourse. He had taken an interest in matted building because of scaffolding being his business at home. There was no difference in scaffolding here and at home except the substance. At home rope was used in place of the rattan lashings used here. He could tell what the strain on rope was but he could not say what the strain on rattan would be—he did not think it could be calculated. Whether upright poles were put on boards or whether they were put a few inches in the ground he did not think it would matter. In England in scaffolding upright poles rested on boards if the ground was of uneven quality, but otherwise the uprights would rest on the ground surface unless, of course, a scaffolding was going up to a terrific height and had to bear a tremendous weight. In his opinion, it did not make any difference to the stability at the Racecourse sheds whether the uprights were in the ground or not. He went through the sheds two or three times whilst under construction, though he did not closely examine them.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared on behalf of a number of Chinese who lost relatives in the disaster; Mr. F. B. L. Bowley represented the contractor, The Hok, who built the matted beds; Mr. D. V. Stevenson appeared for the lessee of the Unity Stand; Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, was also present.

Lieut. Col. John Ward, M.P., of the Middlesex Regiment, said he was present at the Racecourse on February 20 and saw the collapse of the matted beds. At the time he was in the R. A. box. He was particularly describing the buildings to a friend when he saw people bolt away from outside the sheds. He assumed that some warning had been given from somewhere. The next thing, the people in the stands took alarm and all seemed to cross in one direction from north-east to south-west. He took a note before he ever thought there was going to be an enquiry. He saw a shed which, as far as he could judge from the photograph, was No. 8, seem to drop in on the roof. Then, as if the buildings were one, just as though they were laced together from end to end, they fell steadily until they attained a certain angle and then they went down with a crash except two lean-to buildings which strongly resisted, owing to their structure. They seemed to be built to resist. Parts of the roof of Nos. 4 and 5 were crushed by the other building falling on them. He was Secretary for the Navvies and Builders' Union for nearly thirty years, and they attended to all scaffolding all over the country. He had considerable experience in connection with collapses. He had attended to numerous cases—almost every year, and when he was a workman. He had been appointed by the Government to enquire into collapses at Birkenhead and Newport in Monmouthshire. Within about 20 seconds of the collapse—he heard the crash afterwards—some alarm must have been given from behind, as there was nothing to indicate that any alarm had been given in front. Within 20 seconds of the total collapse black smoke was seen issuing from the wreckage at a point about halfway down the rear half of the collapsed roof of No. 10—as near as possible Nos. 8 and 9. At first it looked as though it came from burnt oil, then a spitting red flame shot through the matted. The smoke was of such density and colour that it must have been connected with burning oil, fat or grease. Under the direction of Sir Henry May and Major-General Venrie he put a cordon of soldiers round. Twenty-three minutes after the collapse the whole of the sheds were ablaze. The wind was blowing from south-east to north-west. It was not a strong wind—it was a light breeze which fanned the flames. It did not change. Had it been any stronger ten minutes would not have been allowed for rescue work. The flames were slower in reaching the north-west end. No. 1 was burned out before No. 19 and lent itself to quick consumption. In 45 minutes the fire had practically burnt itself out. In 20 hours the site had been completely cleared, and as far as could be discovered there were 570 dead bodies recovered. About 80 bodies were found in the front of No. 10 stand. It might have been between No. 10 and No. 11. Nearly 200 bodies were found at the rear of Nos. 8 and 9 in a space not more than 12 feet square piled quite high on top of the other. The greater part of them, by their attitude, had been killed by the collapse. The rest of the bodies were distributed all over, except for 17 near the site of the Japanese shed. No bodies were found at the two extreme ends of the racecourse.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

A GERMAN LIE REFUTED.

London, March 19. The German press has been making most of a statement attributed to German missionaries in Togoland declaring that the tribes were obliged in the middle of 1916 to become English or elect to become German and that those who chose Germany were punished by forced labour. An official statement published in London affirms that the above is pure invention. The future of Togoland was not discussed with the natives and forced labour ceased when German rule ended. There can be no doubt from the spontaneous expressions of chiefs and others regarding the desire of the tribes to remain British.

ACTIVITY IN THE WEST.

London, March 18. A French communiqué states: The artillery duel continues on the right of the Meuse. Our fire drove off enemy reconnoitring parties attempting to reach our lines in the region of Handaumont and north-west of Bezonvaux. There is fairly great artillery firing north of Le Viol, on both banks of the Fave and in the Vosges.

London, March 19. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We made successful raids on Villers Gislain, La Vacquerie and Loix Grenier. The Portuguese raided trenches eastward of Neuve Chapelle and brought back prisoners and two machine guns. We repulsed three raids on Fleurbaix and Bois Grenier, inflicting losses. There is hostile artillery firing in the forward and back areas of the Ypres sector.

A French communiqué reports: A detachment last evening penetrated the enemy lines in the region of Kelmis to a depth of a kilometre and destroyed numerous occupied dugouts, bringing back nine prisoners. The enemy at midnight after sharp artillery preparation carried out a coup-de-main north-east of Sillery, which broke down under fire. There is a violent artillery duel on the right of the Meuse, particularly in the region of Hill 344.

CANADA'S WAR FERVOUR.

Ottawa, March 19. The Duke of Devonshire, at the opening of Parliament, said he was confident that the legislators, animated with the unalloyed spirit which inspired them during the long anxious years of effort and sacrifice, would sustain the high cause in which the country had already borne a splendid part. The effort confronting them demanded the sternest resolve; but their hearts were as firm and courage as undaunted as among their countrymen holding the line beyond the seas, who still sustained a record of distinguished achievement. Reinforcements necessary to keep up the Canadian forces at full strength had been provided and would be maintained in the future. The industrial and financial stability of Canada, despite the critical conditions, had been well maintained. Foreign trade exceeded all records and the favourable balance of trade was vastly increased. The effort of the Allied nations would continue until the triumph of the Allied cause. He paid a tribute to the United States, whose energies, power and vast resources were now beginning to be felt strongly.

THE SPANISH SITUATION.

London, March 19. The bewildering mass of belated telegrams from Spain seem to indicate that Lascrua still has the upper hand. The postal employees struck owing to dissatisfaction with their conditions of employment, whereupon the military overtook the post and telegraph services under Lascrua. The King opened Parliament on Monday, and his vigorous speech foreshadows drastic administration and economic and financial reforms, particularly in the direction of promoting Spanish overseas trade. He reminded Parliament that it was expected to lead the nation in the postwar struggle.

WAR RESTRICTIONS AT HOME.

London, March 18. Londoners are little moved by the "curfew order" practically closing down everything at 9.30 p.m. as it is recognised as an urgent war measure. It is expected that shop windows will no longer be lighted. The consumption of coal for domestic purposes has been reduced by one sixth. Train and bus services have been largely curtailed.

AN ERRONEOUS REPORT.

London, March 19. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said the statement that German prisoners are now being carried on French hospital ships was erroneous.

MINERS OPPOSE COMB-OUT.

London, March 19. The Lancashire and Cheshire miners voted 14,840 for and 30,550 against the comb out.

THE ALLIES AND DUTCH SHIPPING.

London, March 19. The Government has freshly notified the Dutch Government that the Allies will immediately proceed to requisition Dutch shipping unless Holland unequivocally accepts the last Allied note thereunto, to which a reply, expected yesterday, has so far not been received. It is pointed out that Holland's apparent tardy acceptance of the arrangement proposed earlier, mentioned last evening, will no longer meet the case, as the position has radically changed.

OBITUARY.

Paris, March 18. The death is announced of Voisin, Bey, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Suez Canal.

GERMANS SUED FOR RENT.

(Continued from Page 1.)

10.—The defendants are justly and truly indebted to the plaintiffs in the sum of Hongkong \$6,275.45 in respect of rent, rate, and life charges due under the said tenancy agreement up to the 31st December, 1915.

11.—The plaintiffs are unsecured creditors of Messrs. Siemssen and Co. in respect of the said sum

of Hongkong \$3,275.45 and no assets of Messrs. Siemssen and Co. existed in Hongkong for payment to the unsecured creditors.

The plaintiffs therefore pray this honourable Court for an order:—

1.—For payment by the defendants of the sum of Hongkong \$6,275.45.

2.—For costs.

3.—Further or other relief.

Mr. Wright pointed out that there were no available assets in Hongkong to meet this claim and, as they had a right to sue the partners wherever they found

them, they were bringing this action. The fact that a state of war existed could not effect the parties under the contract. The only thing which could affect the matter would be bankruptcy—an order of bankruptcy made by their own court.

Mr. Strackmeyer, who spoke for the three defendants, said they knew nothing about the case except what was stated on the writ. He submitted the following written defence:—

(1) Regarding the statement of facts of the claim:

(a) The defendants admit paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, of the statement of claim.

(b) The defendants cannot admit paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 because they have no knowledge of and are unable to verify the correctness of the paragraphs of the claim. They have never received any report or information on the course of the liquidation of the firm of Siemssen & Co., Hongkong, and they do not know whether the liquidators have made use of any and if so what part of the offices rented, whether they have real part thereof at a rent below the proportionate rent of the lessor or whether they have agreed with the plaintiffs on a cancellation of the lease as from January 1, 1916.

(c) The defendants do not admit paragraphs 10 and 11 of the statement of claim. In particular the defendants deny that they owe any money to the plaintiffs, that the plaintiffs rank as "unsecured creditors" of "Siemssen & Co., Hongkong, in liquidation" and they further deny that the assets in Hongkong should not have been sufficient to cover office rent. The defendants say that out of the sums collected by the liquidators there has been sufficient money to pay for the office rent and in proof thereof beg to refer to the books of the liquidators.

(11) Legal arguments:

(a) Article 23 g. of the II Hague Convention which has been ratified by Great Britain and which refers to the laws and usages in war on land clearly provides for the following prohibition: "to destroy or to seize enemy property except in cases where such destruction or seizure should be imperatively demanded by the necessities of war, the article in question reading as follows:—

"Il est interdit: de détruire ou de saisir des propriétés ennemies sauf le cas où des destructions ou des saisies seraient imperativement commandées par les nécessités de guerre."

The forced liquidation of the Hongkong branch of Siemssen and Co. which has been ordered by the Hongkong Government without any such military necessity constitutes a seizure, and, being illegal, it is not recognised by the defendants. They consequently repudiate for themselves as well as for the firm of Siemssen & Co. all obligations as to the lease which was null and void from the time that the liquidators took charge of the defendants' premises and business.

In any case the Hongkong Branch has been separated from the body of the firm of Siemssen and Co., by such forced liquidation, as the partners of the firm have been deprived of the control and management of the business in Hongkong and, therefore, the defendants cannot be held responsible for any deficit which may have arisen during the liquidation. For each of the assets in Hongkong only can be held liable.

(b) If it is claimed that the assets available in Hongkong have not been sufficient to cover the total liabilities of the Hongkong branch, the defendants beg to refer to article 7, subsections 12 and 13 of the Alien Enemies (Winding up) Amendment Ordinance, 1914, according to which rent has had to be paid in the first place out of all moneys collected and according to which the claim for rent ranks before the claims of "unsecured creditors." The defendants cannot be held responsible if the liquidators should not have observed this clearly defined regulation.

The defendants therefore pray this honourable Court to dismiss the action with costs.

After some argument, the hearing was adjourned.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES.

SAUSAGES.

A Variety to suit all tastes

OXFORD SAUSAGES.

CAMBRIDGE "

PORK "

BEEF "

&c.

LIVER SAUSAGES.

BOLOGNE, HEAD CHEESE.

BLACK PUDDING.

WHITE "

&c.

&c.

THE GYMKHANA CLUB.

Programme for the First Meeting.

Saturday, April 6, is the date fixed for the first Gymkhana of the season at Happy Valley, commencing at 3.15 p.m. The programme is as follows:—

Half Mile Race.—For Subscription griffins of the season 1917/1918 which have run and not won an official race. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced runners at official meeting allowed 3 lb. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races allowed 5 lb. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: \$150. 2nd prize: \$75. 3rd prize: \$40.

Gymkhana Stakes.—Value \$200. Distance—One mile. For all China ponies. Catch weights at 10 st. 8 lb. Winners of an open race or open griffin race or ponies that have won the aggregate prize in the Gymkhana Stakes in any season 5 lb. extra. Non-winning subscription griffins allowed 5 lb.

Class Handicap: A Class: Once Round.—For China ponies. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: \$150. 2nd prize: \$75. 3rd prize: \$40. Bending Race in Heat.—Open to members of the Jockey, Polo, and Gymkhana Clubs, Naval and Military Officers, and members of the Mounted Troop. Riders names to be entered, but any China pony may be used. Entrance free. Prizes for successful competitors, presented by the Gymkhana Club, value 1st prize: \$30. 2nd prize: \$20. 3rd prize: \$15. Three or more rows of bamboo poles will be placed on the course, and each competitor will pass on the left of the first pole of the row assigned to him, right of second, continuing alternately, rounding the last pole and returning in the same manner. Winner of heat will be first past winning post leaving all poles standing or fewest down. No whips or spurs allowed.

Class Handicap: B Class: Once Round.—For China ponies. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: \$150. 2nd prize: \$75. 3rd prize: \$40. One Mile Race.—For subscription griffins of any season. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of one official race 5 lb. extra; of two or more official races 10 lb. extra. Unplaced runners in official races allowed 5 lb. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races allowed 5 lb. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: \$150. 2nd prize: \$75. 3rd prize: \$40.

Handicap: One and a Quarter Mile Race.—For China ponies. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: \$150. 2nd prize: \$75. 3rd prize: \$40.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, O. B. E., state:—

No. 1 Company. Members of No. 1 Company are ordered to return their Service Rifles to Armoury at Central on either Monday, March 25, or Tuesday, March 26, between the hours of 5.15 p.m. and 6 p.m. Pull-throughs and oil bottles need not be returned.

Equipment. Equipment Officers will apply to this Office at any time on or after Monday, March 25, for whistles, whistle chains, and armlet numbers for men to whom same have not yet been issued.

WOMEN FIGHTING FOR HAPPINESS.

When you get into a frame of mind that makes life seem one tiresome duty after another with no pleasure in it; when ill-health seems to take all the joy out of life and you worry over things that really are not worth worrying about, then your nervous system is becoming exhausted and you are approaching neurasthenia.

Your happiness is worth fighting for, and red blood is your best ally. It is a hopeless task to try to restore your health while your blood is deficient in quantity or quality.

To build up the blood there is one remedy that has been a household word among women for a generation—Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. These pills tone up the entire system, make the blood rich and red, strengthen the nerves, increase the appetite, put colour in the cheeks and lips, and drive away that unnatural, tired feeling.

Do not delay; begin Dr. Williams' pink pills by obtaining a supply from any dealer, or direct and post free 1 bottle for \$1.50, 6 for \$8.00 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Sechen Road, Shanghai.

IDEAL FOR YOUR

LITTLE ONES

Every careful parent will insist that medicine given to children should be absolutely pure, safe, gentle and free from "narcotic" drugs. Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are guaranteed not to contain one atom of any harmful drug or opiate. One tiny tablet easily crushed between thumb and finger is a sufficient dose for an infant from the day of its birth to six months old. Elder children in proportion.

The first effect of Baby's Own Tablets is to soothe gently and kindly on the bowels. Then they soothe, console, and promote calm natural sleep. Baby's Own Tablets are recommended for teething troubles, constipation, diarrhoea, colic, indigestion, fever, worms. They promote good appetite and regular development.

Obtainable from chemists, or post free at 60 cents the vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Sechen Road, Shanghai.

Spotted Fever. During the twenty-four hours ended March 20, there were 15 cases of spotted fever notified, all but three of which were from the city of Victoria. The sufferers were all Chinese and there were nine deaths.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

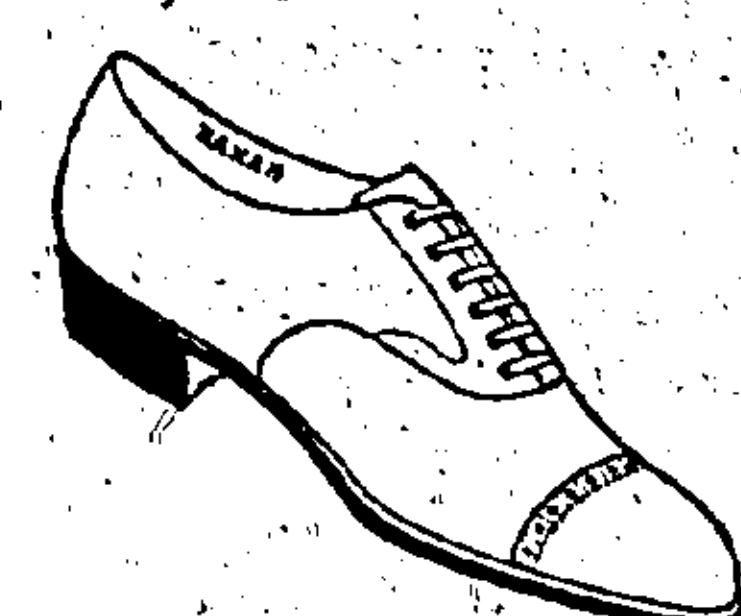
FOR SALE.—PIANOFORTE. Upright Iron grand in good order, very little used, owner leaving the Colony, and may be sold at once. Cost \$450; will take \$225. Can be seen at the Hongkong Parcel Express, 3, Duddell Street.

LOST.

LOST.—Between the Douglas Wharf and Hong Kong Hotel on the 25th inst. FOUR KEYS on steel ring. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to Chief Officer R. H. Ho.

Comfort first!

Footwear should be selected first—for comfort. That is why the Hanan Shoe is so popular, for although in style and wearing qualities it is all to be desired, the



HANAN

SHOE

is first a comfortable Shoe—a true friend to your feet. It is a shoe that gives the utmost satisfaction.

MACKINTOSH

A CO., LTD.
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 29.

Powell
TELEPHONE 346

SMART STYLES IN PERFECT FITTING

COLLARS \$3.75 per dozen. STOCKED IN 1/4", 1 1/4", 1 3/4", 2", 2 1/4" DEEP AND IN QUARTER SIZES. VERY NEAT IN APPEARANCE AND FINISH.

DRESS COLLARS
IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE SHAPES.

SOFT COLLARS
(WITH OR WITHOUT PIN HOLES).

IN LINEN, FINE REPP, AND MERCERISED CLOTHS.

NEW COLUMBIA DANCE RECORDS.

A 5644	A PERFECT DAY	WALTZ
A 5643	FASCINATION	FOX-TROT
A 5945	SUGAR LUMP	ONE-STEP
A 5133	BY HECK	WALTZ
A 5956	KATINKA	BALE-BOO
	GIRLS, IF YOU EVER GET MARRIED	WALTZ
	GARDEN OF DREAMS	WALTZ
	VILLAGE BELLES	WALTZ
	AMARYLLIS	WALTZ
	THE CENTURY GIRL	WALTZ

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1922.

JUST ARRIVED.

A Fresh Consignment of

BURGOYNE'S SPECIALLY

SELECTED BURGUNDY RESERVE

RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY.

Burgundy Reserve per case, 12 qts. duty paid	24.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	26.00
Claret Reserve " " " " " " " " " "	24.00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	26.00

SOLE AGENTS:
CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.
TEL. NO. 135. Wine Merchants, Hongkong.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Japanese Control of Rice and Wheat.

The Japanese Government has issued a new regulation adding rice, wheat, and wheat flour to the list of goods the export of which is subject to Government licence. The new regulation came into force from March 8. As the result of the new regulation, no rice, wheat, or wheat flour can be exported unless under licence from the Government. The merchants concerned naturally desire to ascertain the extent of the restriction. Though nothing definite on this point is known, it is understood that exceptions from the rule will be made in favour of contracts already made, the requirements of Japanese emigrants abroad, and in cases where export is considered necessary by the Japanese authorities.—Japan Chronicle.

Trade in Korea and Manchuria.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Bank of Chosen, Mr. S. Minobe, Governor of the Bank, delivered an interesting speech in which he surveyed the trade of Korea and Manchuria during the preceding six months. Dealing first with Korea, Mr. Minobe showed that the whole year had been one of great prosperity. Although the export of rice to Russia came to an end and imports suffered from the collapse in the prices of cotton yarns and fabrics, the subsequent rise in the price of rice and the unprecedented high quotation for Korean cotton, together with the demand for Korean haricot beans and successful fishing, caused unusual business activity. Numerous new undertakings were promoted, there was a large demand for minerals, the construction of harbours, railways and important buildings was pushed on, and although the shortage of ships and the limited railway facilities hindered business to some extent these drawbacks failed to affect the general situation. Towards the close of the half-year, the movements of rice and other cereals were noted brisk as they usually were at that time of the year, but this was owing to the general wellbeing of the agricultural classes, who, having money enough on hand, were not in a hurry to dispose of their stocks. Turning to the trade with Japan and other countries, Mr. Minobe said that imports and exports together totalled ¥108,017,278, showing an increase over the figures for the corresponding half of the previous year of ¥30,169,543. This expansion in the value of trade was due in large measure to the high price of merchandise both imported and exported, but at the same time might be regarded as a reflection of the favourable conditions prevailing in the financial world. The exports amounted to ¥47,977,873 and imports to ¥60,039,405, showing an excess of imports over exports of ¥12,061,532. On the other hand, however, there was an export excess of ¥4,821,083 of gold and silver bullion, so the net excess of imports over exports during the half-year was only ¥7,240,449. The six months had been eventful in Manchuria, but on the whole trade was prosperous. Exports of bean cakes to Japan and of bean oil to America continued very brisk, and the purchases of kaoliang and maize by the food-striken districts in Middle and North China also amounted to considerable figures. The continued good price quoted for the Manchurian staple contributed much to the wellbeing of the natives, and resulted in good sales of imported articles. Meanwhile, the management of both the Korean and Manchurian railways was placed under the sole control of the South Manchuria Railway Co., the business of the Oriental Development Co. was extended to Manchuria, and the gold currency there was unified by the Bank of Chosen notes. On the other hand, the establishment of industrial companies continuing from the previous half-year, followed one after another, as was the case in Korea, as a result of which construction works on an unprecedented scale were seen in active progress in every important place. These factors combined to

OUR "CRACK" AIR MAN. AMERICA AND THE WAR.

Seven Germans Down in Two Days.

Up to this afternoon a certain squadron of our airmen at the front had brought down 99 enemy machines, wrote Mr. Harold Ashton recently. There is great keenness to establish the century and we may get news of this tomorrow.

The leader of this squadron has so far bagged over 30 enemy air-craft. He is a slightly built young man of 22 and has had 34 months of flying over here. He is a flight commander and leads his patrol, but prefers working by himself in a swift swoot with a gun to his hand and a roaring commission. It is in this manner that he has scored most of his successes.

The quarry he prefers is the Boche two-seater that comes over our lines for observation or photography. His method is to hover at a height of about 18,000 ft., waiting for the German. Then he manoeuvres to cut him off from home and thus make him fight. He is a crack shot and perhaps our cleverest airman since Ball.

His favourite trick lies in pretending to make mistakes in the air and so leading his enemy to imagine that there is something "dead easy" in wait. Then he miraculously recovers, and the Boche has a pretty lively time of it. Though apparently reckless and taking wild risks, this young pilot is in reality super-careful. He spends all his spare time studying every inch of his machine. He pays a tribute to the Boche airmen. They have, on the whole, he says, remarkable determination and resolution. A large number of them, he thinks, are not only well trained but have also the real flying temperament.

He himself finds no particular strain in constant flying. It is intensely exhilarating "and I am no sooner down than I want to go up again." His comrades speak extraordinarily highly of him. They attribute to his command and influence the remarkable results the squadron has obtained with a minimum of casualties. Since August 15, when the leader returned from England, his flight has accounted for 61 enemy aircraft and has had only two casualties—one wounded and one killed.

One day this week this untiring young man brought down two Germans before luncheon, came down and had some food, and they went out again and brought down a couple more. Next day he knocked out three without alighting. He went up to his usual altitude and waited until he saw a Boche coming over our lines at about 16,000 feet. He chased him, got between him and home, forced him to fight, and brought him down in flames. He then went up again, found another, drove him south, and forced him downward. The German was crafty and set himself to play his opponent's game. He flattered his enemy on. Then he flattered out in a wild attempt for home. But our man had his measure by this time, followed him, "sat on his tail," and shot him down.

His third adventure was over a town where Fritz is very fond of flying to find dumps, railroads and the like. Here again he found a Hun, fought him for five minutes and brought him to earth.

To do More than is Expected.

Washington, February 5.—The United States will furnish more men and money for the war in a far shorter time than has been the fondest hope of our own people or the nations with which we are associated, Mr. Flood, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, declared in the House today in presenting the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill.

The Chairman's assertion was in connection with his discussion of Colonel House's mission to Great Britain and France, and was made in the course of an outburst given the House of the State Department's war activities. As the result of the work of the mission, Mr. Flood said, "a complete understanding exists of precisely what the Allies need from this country and exactly what this country can furnish and when and how." Under the Secretaries of State, War, and Navy, he declared, the country will furnish "more in men and means than was expected of us."

The appropriation bill as presented by Mr. Flood carries \$8,206,087 for the next fiscal year, \$3,000,000 more than the current appropriation because of increased war burdens. The increase provides for twenty-five new secretaries to embassies and legations, many additional clerks, augment secret funds, and other allowances.

With the State Department's sanction, Mr. Flood told how the Japanese Mission's visit here resulted in exchange of notes between Secretary Lansing and Viscount Ishii, which, he said, "removed causes of friction between the two countries and works for peace in the Far East, making quite remote the possibility so often discussed of trouble between this country and Japan."

"Rationing of neutrals involving an interference with some of the vital supplies of such countries as Holland, Denmark, and Sweden," he said, "is a matter calculated to create intense irritation, with the tangible risk of its developing into enmity. Too much cannot be said of the splendid manner in which the State Department handled this delicate situation. There is no friction with any of the neutrals growing out of the course which our Government was compelled to pursue with reference to these matters."

Telling of the expansion of the interchange of information between the State Department and America's diplomatic and consular service, Mr. Flood said this service was valuable for publicity purposes abroad, leading to a clearer view of America's aims and activities and that each week the Embassy at London receives from 50,000 to 75,000 words of material, in addition to cabled information service.

The State Department, he added, is the connecting link with all other nations, and its cable service has increased nearly 800 per cent since the European war began in January of this year. Canada, he said, was the only country in the western hemisphere in the war when the United States entered it, and Japan the only one in the Far East, but since then many have entered the war. He said the United States' example undoubtedly had a potent influence on the Latin-American countries and China, and distribution of President Wilson's speeches, he added, exercised a strong influence.

Negotiations with diplomatic missions from England, France, Italy, Russia, Japan, Belgium, and other countries, he said, have been carried on "with undiminished vigor." Mr. Flood spoke of the State Department's negotiations for distributing for war operations, the many enemy ships that took refuge at the outbreak of war in ports which have ceased to be neutral. He told of the Department's secret service, expediting regarding Germany and the effect on Latin America and the world, how the Department is looking after operations of war, the welfare of our troops, and the like, and that in short, "the United States is like those in the various branches of America's interests after the war."

"WAR AS IT IS."

Aspects Presented to Different Minds.

Are we in this country being shown war "as it is"?

Captain C. E. Montague asks the question in his introduction to the second volume of Mr. Muirhead Bone's drawings of "The Western Front" (published for the Government from the offices of Country Life Ltd., price 15s. net). The introduction is dated from G.H.Q., November, 1917. His answer to his own question is that there is no such thing as "war as it is." "War is one thing to one man and a different thing to another. That which you can learn in a trench, during and after a fight, when men's natures come out less shyly than at other times. Then you see that to one man war is an epic; to another, a romance; to a third, to a fourth a comedy; and to a fifth it is drama in a more special sense."

"In the man with the more or less typical cast of mind the fight has renewed a sense of the working out of high common purpose or of the clash of two destinies, visible behind the vicissitudes of men's individual fates. The man of tragic temperament has been moved to brood somberly over all that a battle, any battle, means of broken youth and overshadowed lives. The man of comic gusto has picked up somewhere or other in the most bloody fray the food that is craved by his own delighted sense of the incongruous, the grotesque, the absurdly disconcerting. The man romantically minded will be unrelenting some impression he has got of something beautiful and strange in the natural setting of the fight, or perhaps of some feat of wild gallantry. The man with a relief for drama is piqued, above all, by the way in which he has just seen men's characters work out their way in action, under sudden and drastic tests."

Capt. Montague decries "that we are all in a league to hide from our friends at home some extreme, mysterious horror which is 'really' war, war 'as it is,' something which, if it leaked out, would make the world lay down its arms on the spot, and the nations fight and be friends. Of course there are horrors of war. They even match the horrors of what is called dying quietly in your bed from phthisis or cancer or locomotor ataxia. They could not do more, and nobody who has seen both will say they do less, at their worst, or that they are known; they are all in the liad and Virgil—the open-eyed dead staring up at the sky, and the stench, and the maimed man crying out to a friend to kill him. We learnt it as boys."

They are part of every intelligent person's stock of knowledge about war, and when a soldier comes out to this front and sees them, for the first time, his feeling is one of recognition, not of discovery.

Nor is there, Captain Montague thinks, any secret from people at home. Thousands of soldiers may go on leave in one week. Some of them tell their friends all about it, some understate and some overstate, according to temperament; between them they do not leave much unsaturated.

Thus—defending Mr. Bone's quiet, precise art against the charge that it serves a less valuable purpose than that of, for example, M. Barbusse, "who has written a book in which war is all mud and blood and an agony of fatigue"—he arrives at this conclusion of the whole matter: "It is not one of our needs to be helped to feel weary, weak or afraid. What art and letters can best do for us now is not to echo the endangered Claudia's first instinctive cry, 'Death is a fearful thing,' but to enable the quick reply, 'And a shamed life is hateful.'"

Presentation to V. C. Sergeant Molyneux, Royal Fusiliers, who was recently awarded the V.C. was given a public welcome at St. Helen's recently and was presented with War Bonds for £350, and an illuminated address.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks s. \$615

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons s. \$320

North China s. \$120

Unions s. \$800

Yangtzes s. \$273

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires s. \$133

H. K. Fires s. \$333

SHIPPING.

Douglases s. \$77

Steamboats s. \$18

Indos (Del.) s. \$154

Indos (Pref.) s. \$33

Shells s. \$120

Ferries s. \$28

REFINERIES.

Sugars s. \$31

Malabons s. \$29

MINING.

Kailans s. \$40

Langkats s. \$143

Raubs s. \$3

Tronchs s. \$32

Urals s. \$20

Oriental Cons. s. \$7

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

H. K. Wharves s. \$83

Kowloon Docks s. \$131

Shai Docks s. \$93

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals s. \$90

H. K. Hotels s. \$37

Land Invest. s. \$34

Hphreys Est. s. \$50

K'loon Lands s. \$37

Shai Lands s. \$70

West Points s. \$78

Reclamations s. \$110

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos s. \$174

Kung Yiks s. \$151

Shai Cottons s. \$133

Oriental s. \$43

Yangtzepps s. \$83

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos s. \$3

China Light & P. s. \$425

Providents s. \$710

Dairy Farms s. \$29

Green Islands s. \$780

H. K. Electric s. \$43

H. K. Ice Co. s. \$225

Ropes s. \$27

Steel Foundries s. \$10

Trams, Low Level s. & s. \$620

Trams, Peak, old s. \$3

Trams, Peak, new s. \$4

Laundries s. \$111

U. Waterboats s. \$5

Watsons s. \$6

Wm. Powells s. \$6

Morning Posts s. \$27

CORRECTED TO MON THURSDAY MARCH 21, 1918.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T 3/1

Demand 3/1 1/2

30 d/s 3/1 1/4

60 d/s 3/1 3/8

4 m/s 3/1 1/4

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 133 1/4

T/T Japan 141 1/4

T/T India Nom.

Demand, India Nom.

T/T San Francisco & New York 73 1/4

T/T Java 163 1/4

T/T Marks Nom.

T/T France 421

Demand, Paris 421 1/4

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C 3/2 1/4

4 m/s. D/P 3/2 3/4

6 m/s. L/C 3/2 3/8

30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne 3/2 3/8

30 d/s. San Francisco & New York 74 1/4

4 m/s. Marks Nom.

4 m/s. France 436

6 m/s. France 441

Demand, Germany Nom.

Demand, New York Nom.

T/T Bombay Nom.

Demand, Bombay Nom.

T/T Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Madras 147

Demand, Singapore 133 1/4

On Hongkong 47 1/2

On Saigon 47 1/2

On Bangkok 47 1/2

Sovereign 640

Gold Leaf, per oz. 41.50

Bar Silver, per oz. 43 1/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

H'kong 5 cts. p. sub. c. \$4.00 8 1/2

" 10 " " " " 50

" 30 " " " " 1.50 pre

Canton 20 " " " " 7 1/2 dis

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON.

LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN.

Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (Paid up) Franks 25,000,000

1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.

Chairman of the Board of Directors Andre Berthelot.

General Manager A. J. Farnette.

HEAD OFFICE:

74 Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES:

PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour l'Avancement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNAL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352

5, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

10.15 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

11.00 A.M. to 11.15 A.M. 15 MIN.

11.15 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. 15 MIN.

11.30 A.M. to 11.45 A.M. 15 MIN.

11.45 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. 15 MIN.

12.00 P.M. to 12.15 P.M. 15 MIN.

12.15 P.M. to 12.30 P.M. 15 MIN.

12.30 P.M. to 12.45 P.M. 15 MIN.

12.45 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. 15 MIN.

1.00 P.M. to 1.15 P.M. 15 MIN.

1.15 P.M. to 1.30 P.M. 15 MIN.

1.30 P.M. to 1.45 P.M. 15 MIN.

1.45 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. 15 MIN.

2.00 P.M. to 2.15 P.M. 15 MIN.

2.15 P.M. to 2.30 P.M. 15 MIN.

2.30 P.M. to 2.45 P.M. 15 MIN.

2.45 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. 15 MIN.

